PUBLIC ACTS.

ANDREW JOHNSON, President. LA FAYETTE S. FOSTER, President of the Senate. LA FAYETTE S. FOSTER was elected President of the Senate pro tempore on the seventh day of March, and so acted until the end of the Session. SCHUYLER COLFAX, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

CHAP. CXXII. An Act to regulate and secure the Safe-Keeping of public Money intrusted to Disbursing Officers of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Re presentatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the pas-sage of this act it shall be the drty of every disbursing officer of the United States having any public money intrusted to him for disbursement to deposit the same with the treasurer or some one of the assistant treasurers of the United States, and to draw for the same only as it may be required for payments to be made by him in pur and all transfers from the treasury of the United States to a disbursing officer shall be by draft or warrant on the treasury or an assistant treasurer of the United States: Provided Tuat in places where there is no treasurer nor as sistant treasurer of the United States, the Secretary of the Treasury may, when he deems it es-sential to the public interest, specially authorize in writing the deposit of such public money in any other public depository, or, in writing, au-thorize the same to be kept in any other manner, and under such rules and regulations as he may deem most safe and effectual to faciliate the pay

ments to public creditors.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That if any disbursing officer of the United States shall de-posit any public money intrusted to him in any place or in any manner, except as authorized by law, or shall convert to his own use in any way whatever, or shall loan, with or without interest, or shall for any purpose not prescribed by law withdraw from the treasurer or any assistant treasurer, or any authorized depository, or shall for any purpose not prescribed by law transfer or apply any portion of the public money intrusted to him, every such act shall be deemed and adjudged an embezzlement of the money so deposited, converted, used, loaned, withdrawn, transferred, or applied, and every such act is hereby declared a felony, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment for a term not less than one year nor more than ten years, or by fine not more than the amount embezzled nor less that one thousand dollars, or by both such fine and imprisonment, at the direction of the court. SEC. [3.] And be it turther enacted, That if any Sac. [3.] And be it further enacted, That it any banker, broker, or any person, not an authorized depositary of public moneys, shall knowingly receive from any disbursing officer, or collector of internal revenue, or other agent of the United States any public money on deposit or by way of loan or accomposation, with or without interest, or otherwise than in payment of a debt against the United States; or shall use, transfer, convert, appropriate or apply any portion of the public money for any purpose not prescribed by law; or shall counsel, aid, or abet any disbursing officer or collector of internal revenue or othe agent of the United States in so doing, every such act shall be deemed and adjudged an embezzlement of the money so deposited, loaned, transferred, used, converted, appropriated, or applied; and any president, cashier, teller, director, or other officer of any bank or banking association who shall vio-late any of the provisions of this act shall be deemed and adjudged guity of embezzlement of public money, and punished as provided in section two of this act. Approved, June 14, 1866.

CHAP. CXXIII. An Act to provide for the Settlement of Accounts

of certain Public Officers. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, all monies raised in the United States for the support of refugees or freedmen, and received by any officer of the United States army, shall be charged against such officer on the books of the Treasury Department and accounted for by him in like manner as if such monies had been drawn from the treasury of the United States, and if any part thereof shall have been expended for the use of refugees or freedmen, the same shall be passed to the credit of the officer, if, upon examination of his accounts, it shall appear to the proper accounting officer of the Treasury Department that the amount expended was properly disbursed for such refugees or freedmen, and on the adjustment of the accouts of the officer, if any balance shall remain in the hands of such officer the same shall be paid into the freasury of the United States, for a fund for the relief of refugees and free men. And any officer having such balance in his hands, who, after being duly required, shall refuse or neglect to pay over the same, or who shall, after due no-tice, fail to settle his account, shall be proceeded against in the same manner as is provided for by existing laws in the case of disbursing officers who neglect or refuse to account for monles drawn from the treasury of the United States. SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That where

accounts are rendered for expenditures for refu-gees or freedmen under the approval and sanc-tion of the proper officers, and which shall have en proper and necessary, but cannot be settled for want of specific appropriations, the same may be paid out of the fund for the relief of refugees and freedinen, on the approval of the cominis Approved, June 15, 1866.

CHAP. CXXIV.

An Act to facilitate commercial, postal, and military Communication among the several States. Waereas the Constitution of the United States confers upon Congress, in express terms, the power to regulate commerce among the several States, to establish post roads, and to raise and support armies: Therefore:—

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Rep-

resentatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That every railroad company Congress assembled, finatevery ranroad company in the United States, whose road is operated by steam, its successors and assigns, be, and is hereby, authorized to carry upon and over its road, boats, bridges, and ferries, all passengers, troops, government supplies, mails, freight, and property on their way from any State to another State, receive compensation therefor, and to con neet with roads of other States so as to form continuous lines for the transportation of the same to the place of destination: Provided, That this act shall not affect any stipulation between the gov-ernment of the United States and any railroad company for transportation or fares without com-pensation, nor impair or change the conditions pensation, nor impair or change the conditional pensation, nor impair or change the conditional imposed by the terms of any act granting ands to any such company to aid in the construction of its road, nor shall it be construed to authorize any railroad company to build any new road or connection with any other road without authority from the State in which said railroad or conaection may be proposed.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That Con

gress may at any time alter, amend, or repeal this act. Approved, June 15, 1866.

CHAP. CXXVI.

An Act to authorize the Commissioner of Patents to pay those employed as Examiners and Assistant Examiners the Salary fixed by Law for the Daties performed by them.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Re-presentatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the commissioner of patents is hereby authorized to pay those employ-ed in the patent office from April first, eighteen (hundred) and sixty-committed first, eighteen foundred and sixty-one, until the first day of August, eighteen hundred and sixty-live, as examiners and assistant examiners of patents, at the aminers and assistant examiners of patents, at the rates fixed by law for these respective grades; Provided, That the same be paid out of the patent office fund, and that the compensation thus paid shall not exceed that received by those duly enrolled as examiners and assistant examiners of patents for the same period. Approved, June 18, 1866.

CHAP. CXXVII.

An Act for the Disposal of the Public Lands for Homestead Actual Settlement in the States of Alabama, Mississippi, Louislana, Arkansas, and Florida.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Re-presentative of the United States of America in presentative of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That from and after the passage of this act all the public lands in the State of Alabama, Mi-sissippi, Louisana, Arkansas, and Florida shall be disposed of according to the stipulations of the homestead law of twentieth May, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, entitled "An act to segure homesteads to actual settlers on the public domain," and the act supplemental thereto, approved twenty-first of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, but with this restriction, that dred and sixty-four, but with this restriction, that until the expiration of two years from and after the passage of this act, no entry shall be made for more than a half-quarter section, or eighty acres; and in lieu of the sum of ten dollars required to be naid by the sure of section of said set there is the sum of t and in lieu of the sum of ten dollars required to be paid by the second section of said act, there shall be paid the sum of five dollars at the time of the is-ue of each patent; and that the public lands in said States shall be disposed of in no other manner after the passage of this act; Provided, That on distinction or discrimination shall be made in the const notion or execution of this act on ac-

ettlement under its provisions. SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That section second of the above-cited homestead law, entitled "An act to secure homesteads to actual settlers on the public domain," approved May twentieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, be so amended as to read as follows: That the person applying for the benefit of this act shall, upon application to the register of the land office in which he or to the register of the land office in which he or she is about to make such entry, make affidavit before the said register or receiver that he or she is the head of a family, or is twenty one years or more of age, or shall have performed service in the army or navy of the United States, and that such application is made for his or her exclusive use and benefit, and that said entry is made for the purpose of actual settlement and cultivation, and not either directly or indirectly for the use or benefit of any other person or persons whomso-ever; and upon filing the said affidavit with the ever; and upon filing the said affidavit with the register or receiver, and on payment of five dolars, when the entry is of not more than eighty acres, he or she shall thereupon be permitted to enter the amount of land specified: Provided, however, That no certificate shall be given, or patent issued therefor, until the expiration of five years from the date of such entry; and il, at the expiration of such time, or at any time within two years thereafter, the person making such entry, or, if he be cead, his widow, or in case of her death, his heirs or devisee; or in case of a widow making such entry, her heirs or devisee, in case of her death, shall prove by two credible witnesses that he, she, or tuey have resided upon or cultivated the same for the term of five years immediately succeeding the time of fiting the affidavit aforesaid, and shall make affidavit that no part of said land has been alienated, and that he will bear true allegiance to the government of the United States; then, in such case, he, she, or they, if at that time a citizen of the United States, shall be entitled to a patent, as in other cases provided by law: And provided further, That in case of the death of both lather and mother, leaving an infant child or children under twenty one years o age, the right and fee shall enure to the benefit of said infant child or children; and the executor said infant child or children; and the executor, administrator, or guardian may, at any time within two years after the death of the surviving parent, and in accordance with the laws of the State in which such children, for the time being, have their domicile, sell said land for the benefit of said infants, but for no other purpose; and the purchaser shall acquire the absolute title by the purchase, and be entitled to a patent from the United States on the payment of the office fees and sum of money herein specified: Provided, That until the first day of January, eighteen hun dred and sixty-seven, any person applying for the benefit of this act shall, in addition to the oath, hereinbefore required, also make oath that he has not borne arms against the United States, or given

aid and comfort to its enemies.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That all the provisions of the said homestead law, and the act amendatory thereof, approved March twentyfirst, eighteen hundred and sixty-tour, so far as the same may be applicable, except so far as the same are modified by the preceding sections of this act, are applied to and made part of this act as fully as if herein enacted and set forth.

Approved, June 21, 1866.

CHAP. CXXVIII. An Act to reimburse the State of West Virginia for Moneys expended for the Untted Staes in enrolling, equipping, and paying Military For-

ces to aid in suppressing the Rebellion. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That immediately after the passage of this act the President shall appoint hree commissioners whose duty it shall b certain the amount of moneys expended by the State of West Virginia in eurolling, supplying, equipping, subsisting, transporting, and paying such state forces as have been called into service in said State since the twentieth day of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, to act in concert with the United States forces in the suppression of rebellion against the United States.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That the commissioners so appointed shall proceed at once to examine all the expenditures made by said State for the purpose herein named, allowing only for disbursements made and amounts assumed by

the State for enrolling, equipping, subsisting, transporting, supplying, and paying such troops as were called into service by the governor, at the request of the United States department commander commanding the district in which West Virginia may at the time have been included, or by the express order, consent, or concurrence of such commander, or which may have been em ployed in suppressing r. bellion in said State. And no allowance shall be made for any troops which did not perform actual military service in full concert and co-operation with the authorities of the United States and subject to their orders. Sec. 3 And be it further enacted. That in making up said account, for the convenience of the accounting officers of the government, the commissioners shall state separately the amounts expended, respectively, for enrolling, equipping, trining, subsisting, transporting and paying said troops, and from the aggregate amount they shall deduct the amount of direct tax due by the said State to the United States under the act entitled

An act to provide increased revenue from imports, pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," approved August fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-one. SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That in the adjustment of accounts under this act the com-missioners shall not allow for any expenditure or compensation for service at a rate greater than

was at the time authorized by laws of the United States in similar cases. SEC. 5. And be it turther enacted, That so soon as said commissioners shall have made up said ac count and ascertained the balance, as herein directed, they shall make written report thereof, showing the different items of expenditure, as hereinbefore stated, to the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall cause the same to be examined by the proper accounting officers of the treasury, and said officers shall audit the accounts as in ordinary cases; and it from their report it shall appear that any sum remains due to the said State he shall draw his warrant for the same, payable to the governor of said State, and deliver it to

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted. That the commissioners to be appointed as aforesaid shall, before proceeding to the discharge of their du les, be sworn that they will carefully axamine the accounts existing between the United States and the State of West Virginia, and that they will, to the best of their ability, make a just, true, and impar-tial statement thereof, as required by this act. They shall receive such compensation for their services as may be determined by the Secretary of the Treasury.
Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the sum

of three hundred and sixty-eight thousa d five hundred and forty-eight dollars and thirty-seven eents be, and the same is hereby, appropriated to carry this act into effect. Approved, June 21, 1866.

CHAP. CHXIX.

An Act to establish a Hydrographic Office in the

Navy Department. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Rer resentatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be a hydrographic office attached to the bureau of naviga-tion in the Navy Department, for the improve ment of the means for navigating safely the ves-sels of the navy and of the mercantile marine, by providing, under the authority of the Secretary of the Navy, accurate and cheap nautical charts, sailing directions, navigators and manuals of instructions, for the use of all vessels of the United States, and for the benefit and use of navigators

generally.
SEC. 2. And be it further enacted. That the Sec. retary of the Navy be, and he is hereby, authori zed to cause to be prepared, at the hydrographi office attached to the bureau of navigation in the Navy Department, maps, charts, and nautical books relating to and required in navigation, and to publish and furnish them to navigators at the cost of printing and paper, and to purchase the plates and copyrights of such existing maps, charts, navigators, salling directions and instructions, as he may consider necessary, and when he may deem it expedient to do so, and under such rules, regulations, and instructions as he may

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That the moneys which may be received from the sale of all such maps, charts, and nautical books shall be returned by the Secretary of the Navy into the treasury of the United States, to be used in the further preparation and publication of maps, charts, navigators, sailing directions and instruc-tions for the use of seamen, and to be sold at the rates as set forth in the preceding section. Approved, June 21, 1866.

CHAP. CXXX. An Act to incorporate the "Howard Institute and

Home" of the District of Columbia. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Rep Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That James M. Edmunds, Sayles J. Bowen, Cordial Storrs, Augustin Chester, John R. Elvans, J. Sayles Brown, and Linus D. Bishop, and their associates and successors, are hereby declared to be a body politic and corporate, under the name and style of "The Howard Institute and Home" of the District of Columbia, and as such shall have perpetual succession. and as such shall have perpetual succession, with power to receive, purchase, and hold real or per-sonal property, and to be able to sue and be sued, and to plead and be impleaded in all courts of law and to plead and be impleaded in all courts of law and equity in the United States, and to ordain and establish such by laws, ordinances, and regulations as may be deemed necessary to carry into effect this act, and promote the objects of the corporation hereby created.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the ob

tune, age, or infirmity, require fostering care until otherwise relieved.

SEC. & And be it further enacted, That James M. Edmunds, Sayles J. Bowen, Cordial Storrs, Augustin Chester, John R. Elvans, J. Sayles Brown, and Linus D. Bishop, are hereby appointed a board of managers of said "Howard Institute and Home," for one year from and after the passage of this act; and that thereafter a board of managers, consisting of seven persons, shall be elected from and by the contributors to the means to establish said institution, for euch time and according to such rules as said corporation may escording to such rules as said corporation may es-tablish. And said board of managers shall have the exclusive control of all the property, real or personal, contributed or belonging to said cor-poration, and to appoint such officers as may be deemed requisite for the conduct of its business, for such time and at such salaries as they may determine, and to change either at pleasure.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That the corporation hereby created shall be established and naintained by voluntary contributions, gifts, donations, or bequests of money and other made to the same for that purpose. And the board of managers shall cause a record to be kept of all of managers shall cause a record to be kept of an such contributions, gifts, donations, and bequests, with the name and residence of each person making the same, and of all expenditures made by said board for the establishment and conduct of said institute and home, and make an annual report of the same, exhibiting the several items of expenditure and objects thereof, and generally the said cornortion to the work accomplished by said corporation, to the Secretary of the interior, a copy of which report shall be sent to each individual who shall have

inc, age, or infirmity, require

contributed not less than five dollars to said cororation during the year previous to the issuing of said report.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That Conress may, at any time, alter, amend, or annul Approved, June 21, 1866.

For the Standard. Public Meeting in Bertie County. Pursuant to advertisement a meeting of the citizens of Bertie County, in the State of North Carolina, was held in the Town of Windsor, on the 14th day of Novembe, 1866, for the purpose of considering measures for the promotion of the Agricultural interests of

the County.

Hon. David Outlaw was called to the chair, and Wm. P. Gurley, Esq., was appointed Sec-

The Chairman in stating the object of the meeting said: The call for this meeting states its object to

be to consider measures for the promotion of the agricultural interests of the county. I understand the main object to be to invite Northern men to come among us with their capital and engage in agricultural pursuitsand especially to correct the erroneous impression, said to be entertained, that those coming here would not be kindly received and well treated. I think, I know the sentiments of the people of this County as well as any one, and I believe they would not only extend kindness and favor to such as may come among us, but that there is a universal desire for them to come and purchase or rent lands. While the war lasted, I desired as much as any one the success of my own section, but now, North and South, we are one country and ought to work together cordially and kindly for our mutual profit. There s scarcely any section of the country where agriculture has been more profitable than in this courty. The superior quality of the lands and the facility for getting the pro-ducts to market will render it profitable again, as soon as we can induce men of capital to come here, and assist us with their means in recovering from our present embarrassments.

A committee was appointed to prepare a set of Resolutions for the consideration of the meeting, consisting of Hon. John Pool, Lewis Thompson, Esq., Col Samuel B. Spruill, Wm. M. Sutton, Esq., and Etherton Wilson, Esq., In reporting the Resolutions prepared by the committee, Hon John Pool said:

This meeting has been advertised in every section of the County, and I see assembled here citizens representing every shade of political sentiment-from those who left us and fought in the army of the Union to those who were the first to volunteer in the army of the South. The survivors from both have returned to their old homes, to live together in peace and friendship, and have met here, otday, with the most zealous friends and sympathisers of each, for the purpose of consulting together and agreeing upon measures to repair, as speedily as possible, the damage which all have sustained by the unfortunate and unnatural contest in which they were lately engaged. It was feared that disorder and frequent disturbance of the public peace would follow the termination of the war .-But we, of Bertie County, have known of such things only from the reports of their occurence elsewhere. Since the surrender of the Southern armies, there has been, in this County, no case of murder, robbery or arson. or other crime of high grade-and the petty misdemeanors have been less frequent than before the commencement of the war. Cases of petty larceny have been confined almost exclusively to the colored population. I shall not claim for the citizens of this County more virtue or a better disposition than others possess. But their peaceable conduct for the last eighteen months is creditable to them. The purposes and spirit of this meeting are equally so. It may be partly owing to the necessity now upon almost every one to be industrious and frugal in order to obtain the means of living. Domestic industry is always favorable to peace and virtue. Idleness engenders dissensions and vice. need capital and labor. Two thirds of the arable lands of this County, upon which immense fields of grain and cotton grew before the war, are now uncultivated. These lands are extremely fertile and the facility for getting their products to market is unsurpassed. The County is surrounded on three sides by navigable water. The Cashie, ruuning through its centre, is navigable for twenty miles up by any craft that can enter the waters of North Carolina.

The City of Norfolk is only twenty-four tours distant from this Town by steam boat. With lands scarely less fertile than those of Mississippi and Louisiana and with such proximity to market, why is it that we languish for capital and labor?. Why does it not naturally come and seek investment here ? It is because of the fear that Northern men, coming among us, will not be cordially received or kindly treated. We know that such fears are groundless. I have heard the object of this meeting freely discussed, for a month or more, and I have not heard of a single dissenting voice in the County. There is a universal desire to have them come and settle among us and give impetus to our industrial pursuits. All of us look to the influx of Northern labor and capital as the only means of preventing one half of our fertile lands returning to the wilderness. Let us then frankly and promptly invite them to come, and pledge ourselves as men and citizens to assure them such welcome, assistance and protection as might be expected in any well-ordered Christian community. Our honorable and distinguished chairman, than whom there was not a more warm and zealous Confederate in the whole South, has just expressed the sentiments of every one of us, in saying, that, "North and South, we are now one country, and ought to work together cordially and kindly for our mutual

Upon consideration, the meeting unaninously adopted the following Resolutions: The citizens of Bertie County, in the State of North-Carolina, assembled in the town of Windsor, (without distinction of party or political views, past or present) for the purpose of consulting together upon measures to revive and promote the agricultural interests of the County, now greatly depressed in consequence of the late disastrous war, do agree to and adopt the following Resolu-

tions, to wit: 1. Resolved, That we do hereby invite to this County the aid of capital and labor from abroad, and especially from the North, and do hereby profer to sell or rent, at fair

ject for which this corporation is created is declared to be the establishment of a charitable institution for the instruction of freemen in the in

ultural pursuits, such neighborly assistance, ospitality and social relations as to make them of us, as well as among us—pledging ourselves to assure to them freedom from all ourselves to assure to them freedom from all annovance on account of place of birth or political views, and to exert ourselves to diminish, as far as possible, those unavoidable inconveniences incident to the first years of

a residence among strangers.

8. Resolved, That these Resolutions, signed y the Chairman and Secretary, be printed and published, and that the individual citizens of the County are requested to dissemi-nate them as much as possible in all sections of the country.

The thanks of the meeting were tendered to the Chairman and Secretary, and the newspapers of the State requested to publish The meeting then adjourned.

DAVID OUTLAW, Ch'm. WM. P. GURLEY, Sec'y.

The emphasis with which the people in the powerful North have endorsed the constitutional amendment now before the States will be understood by a glance at the repubican majorities, in round numbers, rolled up in the late September, October and Novem-

per elections, viz :-52,000 Illinois Massachusetts Michigan 30,000 42,000 Ohio 27,000 22.000 Maine Vermont Pen'sylv'ia 17,000 25,000 Missouri Wisconsin 15,000 Iowa 25.000 15,000 Indiana 14,000 Kansas New York Minnesota 10,000 12,000 West Virginia 8,000 New Jersey 2,000 1,000 Nevada

Grand aggregate majority, There is something positively amazing in hese unparrelleled and unbroken majorities and in this grand aggregate of three hundred and sixty-two thousand. We dare say, considering the ravages of the war in the South, that this aggregate Northern majority exceeds the whole popular vote which could now be cast, under their existing election laws, by the whole ten Southern States excluded from Congress. Here, too, we have the evidence, conclusive and overwhelming, to the effect that this constitutional amendnent to those ten States is the ultimation of the North and that to the end of President Johnson's term of office there is no prospect of anything more favorable from Congress .-The tssue has been fairly tried between President and Congress, and the verdict settled

to the Fourth of March, 1869. The President, therefore, can do nothing and has nothing to hope for in continuing to advocate his restoration policy against the plan of Congress. As a patriotic man and as a statesman of experience and sagacity, we expect him to yield the road to the amendment and to let it take its course. The recommendation to Congress of a bill or resolution binding the two houses to the admission of each of the excluded States on its ratification of the amendment would probaby not be amiss, although we regard the precelent of Tennessee as substantially meeting this proposition. In any event, it now remains for the excluded States, each for itself, to determine either for the amendment and a estoration to Congress and our national elections, or against the amendment with the exclusion from the next Presidency and from Congress for an indefinite time to come. This is the simple alternative now before the

Next, in this table of Republican majorities we have the final demolition of the Northern rump of the old exploded national lemocratic party. This party, but for its recent alliance with the administration, and but for the moral and material aid given it by the administration, would have been too vanized, into a show of vigorous vitality; but with his failure to keep it on its legs it must go into dissolution. Stimulated and rallied for the moment by his powerful tonics and restoratives to a wonderful degree, the inevitable reaction will be speedy and fatal. The rump of the old democratic party, in fact, has gone the way of the old whig party and the old federal party, and its remains must be turned over to some new party organization-not upon the dead issues of the past, but upon the living issues of this new epoch in our political history.

The late democratic party its effectually used up, and its elements must be recast in a new form and with a new name; for the prestige of the old name has been changed by its war record into public contempt. The republican party and the opposition party of the coming Presidential contest remain still to be organized. President Johnson, wisely co-perating with the conservative republicans of Congress, in this view of the situation the South," to which they are so much demay still wield a controlling influence in establishing the party of the succession .- New

From Ohio comes a capital temperance story. Judge Quay, the temperance lecturer, in one of his efforts there, got off the follow-

All of those who in youth acquire a habit of drinking whisky, at forty years will be yet for your uncivil and uncalled-for attacks total abstainers or drunkards. No one can on his Satanic majesty. Others may toleruse whisky for years in moderation. If there is a person in the audience before me whose own experience disputes this, let him make it known : I will account for it, or acknowledge that I am mistaken. A tall, large man arose, and, folding his arms in a dignified manner across his breast,

said: "I offer myself as one whose own experience contradicts your statement." "Are you a moderate drinker?" said the

"How long have you drank in modera-

tion ?" " Forty years."

"And were never intoxicated ?"

" Never." subject closely from head to foot, "yours is a similar act. singular case; yet I think it is easily accounted for, I am reminded by it of a little story. A colored man, with a loaf of bread and flask of whisky, sat down to dine by the bank of a clear stream. In breaking bread some of the crumbs dropped into the water. These were eagerly seized and eaten by the fish .-That circumstance suggested to the darkey idea of dipping the bread in the whisky and feeding it to them. He tried it. It worked well. Some of the fish ate of it, became drunk, and floated helpless on the water. In this way he easily caught a great number. But in the stream was a large fish very unlike the rest. It partook freely of the bread and whisk y, but with no percep tible effect. It was shy of every effort of the

darkey to take it. "He resolved to have it at all hazards. that he might learn its name and nature.-He procured a net, and after much effort caught it, carried it to a colored neighbor, and asked his opinion of the matter. The other surveyed the wonder a moment, and then said: Sambo, I understands dis case.-Dat fish is a mullethead; it hain't got any brains!" In other words, added the judge, alcohol affects only the brain, and, of course those having none may drink without inju-

The storm of laughter that followed drove the moderate drinker suddenly from the

The Equal Rights Convention. ALBANY, Nov. 21 .- In the Equal Rights Convention to-day Mr. Parker, of Pittsburg, Printer. He voted for Messrs, Nichols, Goroffered a resolution against the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment by the State Legislature.

A report has reached San Francisco that the Tycoon of Japan is dead, and that a son of Prince Milo-a man of great energy, and friendly to foreigners—will probably succed Tri-Weekly Standard.

RALEIGH, N. C. SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1866.

The North-Carolina Standard. We return our thanks to our friends for the additions they are making to our subscription list. The terms of the Standard are as follows

Tri-Weekly, one year, six months. 3 00 Weekly, one year, 3 00 six months, The Weekly will be clubbed as follows:

Five copies one year twelve dollars. Ten copies one year twenty-two dollars. Those who get clubs of five or more, will be furnished with one copy for a year, gratis. The Legislature and Congress will meet

soon, and matters of grave interest will occupy the columns of the newspapers. Now is the time to subscribe. The circulation of the Standard among

Northern capitalists and others, renders it a

good medium for advertising lands and other

property for sale. Election of Senator.

The Legislature of this State has set apart Tuesday next for the election of a Senator to Congress, to serve six years from the 4th of March next. Below we give the law of Congress passed at the last session, prescribing the mode to be observed in electing

CHAP. CCXLV.

An Act to regulate the Times and Manner of holding Elections for Senstors in Congress. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Rep Congress assembled. That the Legislature of each State which shall be chosen next preceding the expiration of the time for which any Senator was elected to represent said State in Congress, shall, on the second Tuesday after the meeting and or ganization thereof, proceed to elect a Senator in Congress, in the place of such Senator so going out of office, in the following manner: Each House shall openly, by a viva voce of each member present, name one person for Senator in Congress from said State, and the name of the person so voted for who shall have a mainity of the son so voted for, who shall have a majority of the whole number of votes cost in each House shall be entered on the Journal of each House by the Clerk or Secretary thereof; but if either House shall fail to give such majority to any person on said day, that fac. shall be entered on the Journal. At twelve o'c.ock, meridian, of the day fol-lowing that on which proceedings are required to take plac , as aforesaid, the members of the two Houses shall convene in joint assembly and the Journal of each House shall then be read, and if the same person shall have received a majority of all the votes in each House, such person shall be declared duly elected Senator to represent said State in the Congress of the United States; but if the same person shall not have received a ma-jority of the votes in each House, or if either House shall have failed to take proceedings as required by this act, the joint assembly shall then proceed to choose, by a viva voce vote of each member present a person for the purpose aforesaid, and the person having a majority of all the votes of the said joint assembly, a majority of all the members elected to both Houses being present and voting, shall be declared duly elected; and in case no person shall receive such majority on the first day, the joint assembly shall meet

day during the session of the Legislature, and take at least one vote until a Senator shall be elected. Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, Tl at whenever, on the meeting of the Legislature of any State, a vacancy shall exist in the representation of such State in the Senate of the United States weak to have made a struggle in these late elections. In getting under the wing of President Johnson it was warmed, yea, galthe election of a Senator for a full term; and if a vacancy shall happen during the session of the Legislature, then on the second Tuesday after the Legislature shall have been organized and shall have notice of such vacancy.
Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Governor of the State from which any Senator shall have been chosen as afore-

at twelve o'clock, meridian, of each succeeding

said to certify his election, under the seal of the to the President of the Senate of the United States, which certificate shall be countersigned by the Secretary of State of the State.
Approved, July 25, 1866.

Our neighbors of the Sentinel are so well provided for that they ought not to show ill temper. They have both been successful in what they regard as "the whole duty of man"-that is, in getting office. They are growing fat and hearty on the hard earnings of our people. This circumstance ought to keep them in a good humor. The "cause of voted, is triumphant. Both of them in office, and their cause triumphant-what more could they ask? But the Senior waxes wroth, and talks about "the devil" as flippantly, in reply to us, as if that sulphurous personage was not his next and best friend Be careful, brother Pell, you may be roasted ate rebellion, but the devil will not. If you refuse him the faithful service which you have pledged him here, he will punish you hereafter. There will be no "general am-

Wake County Court.

nesty" in hades.

The Legislature, on Thursday last, passed an act providing that the County Court may, if necessary, extend its term another week. so as to dispose of the business before it.

This act was much needed, as there is an unusual amount of criminal matter on the docket. We think it more than probable "Well, remarked the judge, scanning his that other Counties would be benefitted by a

> We learn from some of the Western members of the Legislature that property is being sold for debt to a considerable extent, in that part of the State. Money is very scarce in Western Carolina. If such a law would he constitutional, would it not be well for the Legislature to provide that no sales shall take place unless the property offered shall bring a fair value? We throw this out for the consideration of the Judiciary Committee and of the members generally.

Among other visitors in the City we are pleased to see Hon, John Pool and Hon, Thos. Settle, both in excellent health.

We invite attention to the advertisement of Mr. R. K. Ferrell, who has just commenced business in this City. Mr. F. is well prepared to furnish every thing wanted in his line.

Attention is directed to the advertisement of Watches by J. Hickling & Co., in the Standard of to-day.

CORRECTION.-Mr. Vestal was erroneously reported as voting for Mr. Pell for State man & Neathery.

MEETING IN BERTIE COUNTY .- We invite the attention of our readers, and especially our Northern readers, to the proceedings of the Bertie public meeting in the Standard today.

The New York Herald out for the Re-organization of the Southern States. Legislature of North-Carolina

The New York Herald is noted for its knowledge of public sentiment, and for the facility with which it adapts itself to it. It vas at one time a firm supporter of the Presdent's plan; then it took ground for the Howard amendment, and urged the Southern States to adopt it; now it comes forward to admit that every programme of restoration has failed, and to urge the prompt reorganization of the Southern States. The article of the Herald of the 21st, from which we give extracts below, was written after the receipt in New York of a telegraphic summary of Gov. Worth's message, and we have no doubt the rebellious and defiant tone of that docu ment, with its proposition to disperse the free people of color throughout the country, had influence in shaping the course of the Herald for the immediate reorganization of place on the calendar.

these States. The Herald of the 20th says :

"Desperate diseases call for desperate remedies, and the case of the unrestored South s desperate. The late Northern elections from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, with an emphasis unparalleled in our political history, have spoken the voice of the North i n avor of the conditions of the pending constitutional amendment. These are the best terms to the South which the States holding and controlling the government have to offer. On the other hand, in response to these Norhern elections, the unreconstructed Southhern States, through their governors and legislatures, reject the conditions of the amendment as so deeply humiliating and de-grading to Southern honor and so outrageously in violation of Southern rights that they can be treated only with derision, defiance

and contempt. This condition of things is styled by a coperhead journal "a dead lock;" and it nay turn out to be so if Congress shall deermine to recognize the excluded States, as they stand, as rightfully restored to the control of their local affairs. But Congress is not committed to this theory, and the reconstructive work done by the President goes for nothing till approved by Congress. two houses have not yet recognized the end of the rebellion, and in the prevailing spirit, opinions, acts and declarations of the State authorities and leading politicians, from Virginia to Texas, there is abundant evidence that ver all that region the rebellion, though disermed, still exists, that the oath of Hannial of " eternal hatred to the Romans" is the outh of the ruling classes of the South against the "detested yankees." The same men who preached the constitution in their conspiray to destroy the government accept the parons of President Johnson only to return to he old claptrap of their constitutional rights, and are impudently urging the President to ry a coup d'état for their deliverance from what they call an unconstitutional Con-

Have we not had enough of this? Is not he fact established that confidence and inlulgences are thrown away upon the intractble rebellious elements of the excluded States? Is it not apparent that if left to their own discretion in the matter of this amendment they will only use it to incite their people to riots, insurrections and anarchy? What, then, is the remedy demanded? In view of the great ends of law and order, the estoration of the Union, solid and strong, security and confidence, justice and generosity, we think the time is at hand when Congress should interpose its authority, beginning de novo in a plan of reconstruction, chich will be at once comprehensive. "sh sharp and decisive." We want no delenda est Carthago-no destruction of Carthage-but we want no more tinkering or temporizing with this Southern difficulty. Under the constitutional war powers of Congress, by which the armed forces of the rebellion were put down and dispersed, its disarmed forces may be compelled to accept and ratify the terms of fair, just and generous ultimatum of

restoration.' The Herald of the 21st says:

"The plan of Congress, endorsed by all the Northern States, is that embodied in the pending constitutional amendment. It appears to be, however, in the face of these recent elections, so bitterly repugnant to the South as to be hopeless of any voluntary ratification in that quarter during the existing generation of leading Southern politicians. The especially obnoxious feature of the amendment to those politicians is the section which excludes from all federal offices hereafter, till absolved by a two-thirds vote of Congress, a certain class of the Southern leaders identified with the late rebellion. Leaders and followers plead that the dishonor of their own condemnation involved in this condition they must at all hazards reject with scorn and disgust. This is a serious difficul-

y. How is it to be removed? The duty of solving the problem will deolve upon Congress. The alternative presented is the exclusion of the unrecognized States to the end of the present generation, or some modifications of the amendment, in order to bring them in without further loss of time. * * * There must be a remedy for this evil, and for the good of the whole country it must be applied. President Johnson has said that if there

are but five thousand good and loval men in one of these disabled States they are enough for its reconstruction. Congress, then, in a law providing for certain organic State elections, and defining, as the President has done who shall be voters, with the power and authority given to General Grant to enforce the law in these elections, may very readily overcome this aforesaid obstruction, of cast and color. Some such legislation, beginning at the bottom, is evidently demanded for Southern reconstruction. The interests of the South, the North, the Treasury, and of the whole Union, demand this legislation.-Beginning the work of reconstruction, then, de novo, Congress, in an enabling act, has only to weed out the impracticable secesh and fire-eating elements of the States concerned and to put General Grant on guard, in order to make the work of Southern restoration as simple as the rule of subtraction. The first essential is to accept the self-evident facts that the President's work of reconstruction is an embarassment, that Congress must begin at the beginning, from Virginia to Texas, inasmuch as the rebellion, from the Potomac to the Rio Grande, though disarmed, still remains to be subdued."

A. F. AND A. M-Hiram Lodge, No. 40, of the Masonic fraternity, has elected the following officers for the current year: Worshipful Master-John Nichols. Senior Warden-Donald W. Bain,

Junoir Warden-A. Kline. Treasurer-M. Grausman. Secretary—J. C. Marcom. Tyler—J. M. Betts. We also understand that an election was neld Tuesday evening, in Royal Arch Chapter No. 10, with the following result:

High Priest-W. J. Hicks. King-John Nichols. Scribe-John Neathery Captain of the Host-J. H. Separks. Principal Sojourner—Willie J. Palmer. Royal Arch Captain—S. M. Parish. Master 1st Vail—J. M. Rosenbaum.

2d " A. Betts. 3d " Thomas Bell. Treasurer-M. Grausman. Secretary-D. W. Bain. Guard-J. M. Betts.

APPOINTED .- The President has appoint ed Dr. Isaac W. Jones, of this city, Assayer and Superintendent of the Branch Mint of the United States located at Charlotte in this proposing to hold election for Comptroller on Monday next, at 12 m. | State - Solisbury North State.

THURSDAY, Nov. 22, 1868 The Senate was called to order at 11

The journal of yesterday read and ap Mr. Jones, of Wake, a bill to extend the court of pleas and quarter sessions of the county court of Wake. In view of the many criminal cases on the docket, Mr. Jones moyed a suspension of the rules, which was agreed to, and the bill then passed its second

and third readings. Mr. Berry, of Orange, a bill to establish a freehold homestead, for the citizens of the State. Ordered to be printed and referred o the judiciary committee

Mr. Love, a bill to repeal an ordinance of

the late Convention entitled "an ordinance for exchanging stocks of the State for bonds issued before the year of 1861." Took its Mr. Jones, moved a suspension of the rules.

in order that the bill introduced by him, be ngrossed and sent to the House The rules were suspended, the bill engross ed and sent to the House. Mr. Speed a bill for the relief of honest

debtors. Ordered to be printed and referred to the committee on finance. Mr. Gash, Senator from the 48th districtppeared, was qualified, and took his seat. A message was received from the House naming the 2nd Saturday of December for the election of Magistrates, asking the con-

currence of the Senate: The Senate refued to concur. Mr. Leach a resolution to appoint a joint committee of three on the part of the Senate and five on the part of the House, and that so much of the Governor's message as referred to the United States be referred to said committee. Adopted.

A message was received from the House proposing to raise a joint committee of five on the part of the House and three on the part of the Senate, and that so much of the Governor's message as relates to the African race be referred to them.

The Senate concurred. A message was received from the House proposing to go into an election for United States Senator on Tuesday next.

The Senate concurred. Messes. Harris of Rutherford, and Ethridge were appointed to superintend the election for United States Senator.

Mr. Speed a bill to prevent frauds upon the revenue of the State. Ordered to be printed and referred to the committee on fin-A message was received from the House proposing to raise a committee of five, three on the part of the House and two on the part of the Senate, and that so much of the gov-

ernor's message as relates to agricultural and mechanical colleges, be referred to them. The Senate concurred. A message was received from the House asking the concurrence of the Senate in the ngrossed resolution, providing for the printing of the governor's message and report of

the public treasurer before the meeting of the general assembly. The Senate concurred. The speaker announced Messrs. Berry, Thornton, and Covington as committee on African affairs.

Messrs Gash and Clark on mechanical and agriculturat colleges. A message was received from the House proposing to go forthwith into an election for comptroller. Messrs Cowles, Brogden, Cowper, Collins and D. W. Bain being in nomination in the House.

Mr. Cowles moved that the Senate do not The Senate did not concur. Mr Battle moved that a message be sent to

the House, proposing to go into an election for comptroller on Monday next at 11 o'clock. Agreed to. A second message was received from the House proposing to go into an election for comptroller, asking the concurrence of the

Senate. The Senate refused to concur. On motion of Mr. Paschal, the Senate adjourned to 11 o'clock to-morrow.

HCUSE OF COMMONS.

THURSDAY, Nov. 22nd, 1866. Prayer by Rev. Mr. Hudson. Mr. Waugh from committee reported rules for the government of the House. The report was concurred in. Mr. Foard moved a message be sent to

that portion of Governor's message relating to Agricultural and Mechanical College,-Mr. Durham a resolution asking information in relation to National Currency. Adop-

Senate proposing to refer to joint committee

Mr. Cowan a resolution providing for publication of Governor's message and accompa-nying documents in advance of the meeting of the Legislature. Mr. McKay a bill to aid the Western Raiload to extend its track to some point on the

N. C. Railroad. Referred, and ordered to be printed Mr. Richardson a bill to punish persons for enticing miners and apprentices from employment. Mr. Whitfield a bill to incorporate the

Union Camp Grounds. Referreed. Mr. Long a bill for the relief of the peoole-providing for the repeal of the Revenue

Mr. McClammy a bill to empower County Courts to levy taxes for working the roads. Referred. Mr. Durham a bill to construe an act entitled an act to establish a scale of deduction

of Confederate currency. Mr. Jordan a bill to provide homesteadsexempts one hundred acres of land and house Mr. Ashworth a bill to exempt ministers of the gospel from working public roads. Re-

A message was received from the Senate proposing to raise a joint select committee on the Constitutional amendment. Agreed to. Messrs, Crawford of Rowan and Blair were announced as House branch of committee to superintend election of U.S. Senator on Tuesday Lext.

Messrs, Moore, of Hertford, Logan, Waugh, Davis, of Franklin, and McKay were announced as House branch of joint committee on that portion of Governor's message relating to African race and apprentices. A message was sent to the Senate propo-

ing to go forthwith into an election for Comptroller, the names of Messrs. Brogden and Cowper being in nomination for that of-Mr. Crawford, of Macon, added that of

D. W. Bain, of Wake. Mr. Freeman that of W. F. Collins, of War-

Mr. Hodnett that of Jos. Holdery of Rockingham. The Senate refused to go into the election. Mr. Allen introduced a bill to amend 6th section, of 48th chap. Rev. Code.

A message was received from Senate transmitting a bill to extend the present term of Wake County Court for one week for despatch of criminal business. On motion of Mr. Rogers the rules were supended and the bill passed its third and

last reading.

The Speaker announced Messrs. Foard,
Blair and Boyd committee on Agricultural and Mechanical College.
On motion of Mr. McKay the amnesty bill introduced by Mr. Waugh on yesterday was referred to judiciary committee.